

AMERICAN FORCE MOVING ON LEON

Following Victory Near Mas

Will Be Attacked.

Stronghold	Never	Taken	Used
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LIEUT. G. W. MARTIN INJURED

Prepared to Meet Adverse Criticism of Interposition in

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Octo
ber 5.—American marines an

The two hills, which lie just outside Masaya, have been an insurgent stronghold since the outbreak of the revolution. Both were strongly fortified with cannon.

non and machine guns. Cayotepe is 300 feet high and Barranca 200 feet. The railroad runs from Managua to Granada running between and is commanded by the hills. This fact led the American admiral, H. H. Southerland, to demand the surrender of the

Gen. Zeledon, commanding the insurgents.

Bombardment Began Thursday.

At 8 o'clock Thursday morning the Americans began a bombardment of the

two hills. This continued all day, but apparently with little effect. During the night the American forces moved around to the opposite side and before daybreak were in position. Maj. Smedley D. Butler, who was in command of the force on the east side of Cayotepe, Maj. McKelvey, command on the northeast and a battalion of sailors on the north. Col. John H. Ford, who was in command of the force on the west side, was in position.

At daybreak they had gained a position 600 yards from the entrenchment and, as the light came up over the hills, fired one valley and charged.

Not Expecting Attack.

The rebels, not expecting an attack from that quarter, were taken by surprise. Many of them fled; others stood

The fierceness of the fight can be judged by the fact that forty insurgents were killed and seventy-five wounded. Only fifteen were taken prisoners.

pany C, under Capt. Forsyth, was killed by the fire of a machine gun and eight were wounded. Two or three of the wounded are in a serious condition, including Lieut. Martin, who was shot in both feet. The names of the dead marines are Bobbett, Durham, McGinnis and Pollard.

All in Company C.

All of the killed and eight wounded men were in this company, which was advancing through a gully down which

The machine gun was trained. Eventually a bullet struck the machine gun, putting it out of commission.

The rebels fought like tigers, and a number of Americans in other companies were slightly wounded.

Having effected the capture of Cayote, the guns were turned on Barrancotepe, which was taken without much trouble by the American forces. The rebels retreated to the city of Masaya.

The government forces had formed a line waiting for the word to advance and attack the city. This was done immediately on the capture of the two hills. The federals gained an entrance to the

city and threw up barricades. Then began gun fighting in the streets with the rebels massed at the church in the plaza. The federals finally drove them within the walls of the church. About noon they succeeded in breaking down the church door with a well directed shot from a heavy gun, and rushed inside.

Slaughter Was Terrible.

The slaughter was terrible. Practically all the rebels were killed or wounded and many of the federals shared a like fate.

Gen. Zeledón made his escape from Masaya wounded, but was overtaken about ten miles away by a squad of federal cavalry. In a fierce encounter which followed he was killed. Gen. Zeledón commanded Managua in August—bombardment which resulted in the death of 136 women and children. Masaya's hill is noted in Central America as warfare as impregnable. It was never captured by assault until the Americans took it.

During the Fighting

In a gallant assault American marines and bluejackets yesterday drove the Nicaraguan revolutionary leader, Gen. Zeledon, and his forces from Coyotepe atop Barrancas hills, near Masaya, after thirty-seven minutes of fighting, but in the action four privates of the United States Marine Corps were killed and a number were wounded.

The victory of the Americans opened the way for the Nicaraguan government troops to assault the town of Masaya, which they took from the revolutionists and the starving inhabitants were relieved.

The insurrectionist losses were heavy while the government forces lost 100 killed and 250 wounded. Gen. Zeledon, the rebel, escaped, but later was cornered and killed by a troop of federal cavalry.